



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gulfing a certain number of nettles, metamorphose directly into cnidocysts.

On page 275 Professor Kepner quotes Grosvenor through me, and adds "likewise no one can have witnessed the discharge of nematocysts of *Microstoma* when stimulated by pressure or acetic acid without looking upon them as organs of defense." Yet both Cuênot⁷ and I proved that the defensive value of the nettles is slight if not negligible, whereas in 1909⁸ I showed that under certain conditions (pressure, acetic acid) the discharge of nettles, even when enclosed in mother tissues or in eolids, may be no more the outcome of physiological stimulation than the explosion of a pistol is the result of a "stimulated" trigger.

In conclusion, Professor Kepner raises the question whether eolids have "acquired their method of dealing with nematocysts of coelenterates through flatworm ancestry." To any one acquainted with the relationships, not only of molluscs, but of the particular ones under discussion, this question is a bit surprising, for not only is the supposed flatworm ancestry of the mollusca exceedingly problematical, but gastropods are not primitive molluscs, nor are nudibranchs primitive gastropods. One would certainly expect indications of the "nematocyst-habit" in primitive forms if there were any reasonableness in the phylogenetic point of view as applied to this problem.

OTTO C. GLASER

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
WOODS HOLE, MASS.,
June 22, 1911

DOUBLE MUTANTS IN SILKWORMS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Referring to Professor Kellogg's interesting report on "Double Mutants in Silkworms," in SCIENCE of May 19, 1911, I would call attention to the fact that in his original publication the puzzling data regarding the inheritance of the white cocoon character is made clear by the assumption of two kinds of white, one dominant to color, the other recessive

to color. In some of his original data certain individuals were evidently heterozygote for these two kinds of color. The recognition of both a dominant and a recessive white will also explain some of the puzzling phenomena reported in the more recent data.

W. J. SPILLMAN

EXPLODED THEORIES AND THEOLOGICAL PREJUDICE

THESE are expressions used in Professor White's review of the new edition of "The Ice Age in North America." The exploded theories mentioned are "the Calaveras skull," "the Lansing man" and "the Nampa figurine." The error concerning the Calaveras skull figured by Whitney is freely granted in the book. But that there was a skull found as described, and other remains of man, in the auriferous gravels is still supported by a sufficient amount of convincing evidence to command attention.

As to the Nampa figurine, I am not aware that any one has brought anything but theoretical considerations to bear against the evidence originally collected by Charles Francis Adams and his associates immediately after its purported discovery; while the theoretical considerations are based, as I have shown, upon misunderstanding of the geological conditions. The cataclysm connected with the bursting of the upper barriers of Lake Bonneville, and the pouring of its waters into the Snake River valley must be reckoned with before the conditions reported at Nampa are set down as incredible.

The facts relating to the Lansing man are, I think, sufficiently set forth in the book to, at least, merit attention. If we are to accept every attempt to explode a theory as successful we shall soon come to a standstill in our discussions.

As to theological prepossessions, I only remark that it is as easy to impute *anti-theological* prepossessions, as to suspect theological bias. In any event the facts themselves should not be overlooked. Let us have fair play.

G. FREDERICK WRIGHT

OBERLIN, O.,
June 17, 1911

⁷ *Arch. de Zool. Exp.*, 4e S., T. 6.

⁸ *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, Vol. IV.